

# 高等数学A(一) 1-3章模拟测验

(满分100分 时间50分钟)

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选择题每空4分, 大题每题12分。

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\ln(1+e^{\frac{2}{x}})}{\ln(1+e^{\frac{1}{x}})} - 2[x] \right) = ( \text{2} )$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x + x^2)^{\frac{1}{x \ln(1+x)}} = ( \sqrt{e} \text{ 或 } e^{\frac{1}{2}} )$ 。

设  $f(x) = \frac{\ln(1+e^{\frac{2}{x}})}{\ln(1+e^{\frac{1}{x}})} - 2[x]$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} [x] = -1$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} [x] = 0$ .

故  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\ln(1+e^{\frac{2}{x}})}{\ln(1+e^{\frac{1}{x}})} - 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} [x] \xrightarrow[\text{无穷小量等价替换}]{x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时 } e^{\frac{2}{x}}, e^{\frac{1}{x}} \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{\frac{2}{x}}}{e^{\frac{1}{x}}} - 2(-1)$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{\frac{1}{x}} + 2 = 0 + 2 = 2$ .

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1+e^{\frac{2}{x}})}{\ln(1+e^{\frac{1}{x}})} - 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} [x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln[e^{\frac{2}{x}}(e^{-\frac{2}{x}}+1)]}{\ln[e^{\frac{1}{x}}(e^{-\frac{1}{x}}+1)]} - 2 \cdot 0$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{2}{x} + \ln(1+e^{-\frac{2}{x}})}{\frac{1}{x} + \ln(1+e^{-\frac{1}{x}})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2 + x \ln(1+e^{-\frac{2}{x}})}{1 + x \ln(1+e^{-\frac{1}{x}})} = \frac{2+0}{1+0} = 2$

由于  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 2$ . 故有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 2$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x + x^2)^{\frac{1}{x \ln(1+x)}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x \ln(1+x)} \ln(\cos x + x^2)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln[1+(x^2+\cos x-1)]}{x \ln(1+x)}}$   
 $\xrightarrow[\text{等价替换}]{\text{无穷小量}} e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + \cos x - 1}{x \cdot x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}} = e^{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{e}$

2. 函数  $y = y(x)$  由参数方程  $\begin{cases} x = \ln \sqrt{1+t^2} \\ y = \arctan t \end{cases}$  确定, 则  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = ( -\frac{1+t^2}{t^3} )$ 。

$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+t^2) \\ y = \arctan t \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2t}{1+t^2} = \frac{t}{1+t^2} \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{1}{1+t^2} \end{cases}$   
 故  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2}}{\frac{t}{1+t^2}} = \frac{1}{t}$ ,

$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{1}{t} \right)}{\frac{t}{1+t^2}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{t^2}}{\frac{t}{1+t^2}} = -\frac{1+t^2}{t^3}$

3.  $y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2019^x (\arcsin x)^{2020}}{(\ln x)^{2021} \sec(2022x)}}$ , 则

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \left( \frac{1}{3} \sqrt[3]{\frac{2019^x (\arcsin x)^{2020}}{(\ln x)^{2021} \sec(2022x)}} \left[ \ln 2019 + \frac{2020}{\arcsin x \sqrt{1-x^2}} - \frac{2021}{x \ln x} - 2022 \tan(2022x) \right] \right)。$$

$$y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2019^x (\arcsin x)^{2020}}{(\ln x)^{2021} \sec(2022x)}} \quad \text{两边同时取对数:}$$

$$\ln y = \frac{1}{3} [\ln 2019 + 2020 \ln \arcsin x - 2021 \ln \ln x - \ln \sec(2022x)] \quad \text{同时对 } x \text{ 求导:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{y} \cdot y' &= \frac{1}{3} \left[ \ln 2019 + 2020 \cdot \frac{1}{\arcsin x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - 2021 \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sec(2022x)} \cdot \sec(2022x) \tan(2022x) \cdot 2022 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[ \ln 2019 + \frac{2020}{\arcsin x \sqrt{1-x^2}} - \frac{2021}{x \ln x} - 2022 \tan(2022x) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{2019^x (\arcsin x)^{2020}}{(\ln x)^{2021} \sec(2022x)}} \cdot \left[ \ln 2019 + \frac{2020}{\arcsin x \sqrt{1-x^2}} - \frac{2021}{x \ln x} - 2022 \tan(2022x) \right]$$

4.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n}{n^4 + 1^3} + \frac{2^2 n}{n^4 + 2^3} + \frac{3^2 n}{n^4 + 3^3} + \dots + \frac{n^3}{n^4 + n^3} \right) = \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)。$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{设 } b_n &= \frac{n}{n^4 + 1^3} + \frac{2^2 n}{n^4 + 2^3} + \frac{3^2 n}{n^4 + 3^3} + \dots + \frac{n^3}{n^4 + n^3} \\ &= \frac{1^2}{n^3 + \frac{1^3}{n}} + \frac{2^2}{n^3 + \frac{2^3}{n}} + \frac{3^2}{n^3 + \frac{3^3}{n}} + \dots + \frac{n^2}{n^3 + \frac{n^3}{n}} \end{aligned}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1^2}{n^3 + n^2} + \frac{2^2}{n^3 + n^2} + \frac{3^2}{n^3 + n^2} + \dots + \frac{n^2}{n^3 + n^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{6} n(n+1)(2n+1)}{n^3 + n^2}$$

$$c_n = \frac{1^2}{n^3 + \frac{1}{n}} + \frac{2^2}{n^3 + \frac{1}{n}} + \frac{3^2}{n^3 + \frac{1}{n}} + \dots + \frac{n^2}{n^3 + \frac{1}{n}} = \frac{\frac{1}{6} n(n+1)(2n+1)}{n^3 + \frac{1}{n}}$$

当  $n \geq 2$  时, 有  $a_n < b_n < c_n$ . 而  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = \frac{1}{3}$

故由夹逼定理.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \frac{1}{3}$

5. 默写如下“差化积”公式：

$$\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = \left( 2 \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right), \cos \alpha - \cos \beta = \left( -2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right).$$

三角函数和角差角公式：

$$\begin{cases} \sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \sin B \cos A \\ \sin(A-B) = \sin A \cos B - \sin B \cos A \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \cos(A+B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B \\ \cos(A-B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B \end{cases}$$

故有：

$$\begin{cases} \sin(A+B) - \sin(A-B) = 2 \sin B \cos A \\ \cos(A+B) - \cos(A-B) = -2 \sin A \sin B \end{cases}$$

令  $A = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}$ ,  $B = \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$ . 则  $\alpha = A+B$ ,  $\beta = A-B$ . 代入上式：

$$\begin{cases} \sin \alpha - \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \\ \cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \end{cases}$$

6. 求  $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}} \arctan \frac{1}{x+1}}{e^{nx} + x^2}$  的间断点，并判断它们的类型（小类）。

解：  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x > 0 \\ \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \arctan \frac{1}{1+x}}{x^2}, & x < 0 \text{ 且 } x \neq -1 \end{cases} \quad x \neq 0 \text{ 且 } x+1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x=0 \text{ 和 } x=-1 \text{ 为 } f(x) \text{ 的间断点.}$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \arctan \frac{1}{1+x}}{x^2} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2} \xrightarrow[\text{令 } t = -\frac{1}{x}]{x \rightarrow 0^- \text{ 时 } t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\pi}{4} \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{t^2}{e^t} = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{故 } x=0 \text{ 为第一类的可去间断点.}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \arctan \frac{1}{1+x}}{x^2} \xrightarrow[\text{令 } r = \frac{1}{1+x}]{x \rightarrow -1^- \text{ 时 } r \rightarrow -\infty} e^{-1} \cdot \lim_{r \rightarrow -\infty} \arctan r = -\frac{\pi}{2e} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \arctan \frac{1}{1+x}}{x^2} \xrightarrow[\text{令 } s = \frac{1}{1+x}]{x \rightarrow -1^+ \text{ 时 } s \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-1} \cdot \lim_{s \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan s = \frac{\pi}{2e} \end{cases}$$

故  $x=-1$  为第一类的跳跃间断点。

7. 设  $u(x)$ 、 $v(x)$  均可导,  $v(x) \neq 0$ , 请用定义证明:  $\left[ \frac{u(x)}{v(x)} \right]' = \frac{u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x)}{v^2(x)}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{证明: } \left[ \frac{u(x)}{v(x)} \right]' &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{u(x+\Delta x)}{v(x+\Delta x)} - \frac{u(x)}{v(x)}}{\Delta x} \\
 &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x} \cdot \frac{u(x+\Delta x)v(x) - u(x)v(x+\Delta x)}{v(x+\Delta x)v(x)} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{v(x+\Delta x)v(x)} \cdot \frac{[u(x+\Delta x)v(x) - u(x)v(x)] - [u(x)v(x+\Delta x) - u(x)v(x)]}{\Delta x} \\
 &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{v(x+\Delta x)v(x)} \cdot \left[ \frac{u(x+\Delta x) - u(x)}{\Delta x} \cdot v(x) - u(x) \cdot \frac{v(x+\Delta x) - v(x)}{\Delta x} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} v(x+\Delta x)v(x)} \left\{ \left[ \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x+\Delta x) - u(x)}{\Delta x} \right] v(x) - u(x) \cdot \left[ \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{v(x+\Delta x) - v(x)}{\Delta x} \right] \right\} = \frac{u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x)}{v^2(x)}
 \end{aligned}$$

8. 设函数  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x \arctan \frac{1}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ , 求  $f'(x)$ , 并讨论  $f'(x)$  在  $x=0$  处的连续性.

$$\text{解: 当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } f'(x) = \arctan \frac{1}{x^2} + x \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{1}{x^2})^2} \cdot (-2x^{-3}) = \arctan \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2x^2}{1+x^4}$$

$$\text{而 } f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \arctan \frac{1}{x^2} \xrightarrow[\text{令 } t=x^2]{x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } t \rightarrow 0^+} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \arctan \frac{1}{t} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} \arctan \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2x^2}{1+x^4}, & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{\pi}{2}, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \arctan \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2x^2}{1+x^4} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{2} = f'(0)$$

故  $f'(x)$  在  $x=0$  处连续.

9.  $y = f(x)$  严格单调、二阶导函数连续,  $x = \varphi(y)$ ,  $f(1) = 2$ ,  $f'(1) = 2$ ,  $f''(1) = 4$ , 求  $\varphi''(2)$ .

解: 由于  $f(x)$  严格单调,  $f(1) = 2$ . 故  $\varphi(2) = 1$ ,  $x=1$  与  $y=2$  一一对应

$$\varphi'(y) = \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}} = \frac{1}{f'(x)}$$

$$\varphi''(y) = \frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = \frac{d}{dy} \left( \frac{dx}{dy} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dx}{dy} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}} = \left[ \frac{1}{f'(x)} \right]' \cdot \frac{1}{f'(x)} = -\frac{f''(x)}{[f'(x)]^2} \cdot \frac{1}{f'(x)} = -\frac{f''(x)}{[f'(x)]^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi''(2) = -\frac{f''(1)}{[f'(1)]^3} = -\frac{4}{2^3} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

10. 函数  $y = f(x)$  由方程  $\tan(xy) + \ln(y-x) = x$  确定, 求曲线  $y = f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处的法线方程。

解: 代入  $x=0$ , 可得:  $y|_{x=0} = 1$

两边同时求导:  $\sec^2(xy)(y + xy') + \frac{1}{y-x} \cdot (y' - 1) = 1$

代入  $x=0$ ,  $y|_{x=0} = 1 \Rightarrow 1 \cdot (1+0) + 1 \cdot (y'-1) = 1 \Rightarrow y'|_{x=0} = 1 = k_{\text{切}}$

故有:  $k_{\text{法}} = \frac{-1}{k_{\text{切}}} = \frac{-1}{1} = -1$ , 法线方程为:  $y-1 = -1 \cdot (x-0)$ . 即:  $y = -x+1$   
或  $x+y-1=0$

11. 设数列  $\{a_n\}$  满足  $a_1 = 2$ ,  $a_{n+1} = 2 + \frac{a_n}{2+a_n}$ , ( $n=1, 2, \dots$ ), 请判断  $\{a_n\}$  的敛散性并证明。

解:  $\{a_n\}$  收敛. 证明如下:

$a_1 = 2 > 0$ ,  $a_2 - a_1 = \frac{a_1}{2+a_1} > 0$ . 即  $a_2 > a_1$

假设  $a_n > a_{n-1}$ , 则  $a_{n+1} - a_n = (2 + \frac{a_n}{2+a_n}) - (2 + \frac{a_{n-1}}{2+a_{n-1}}) = \frac{2(a_n - a_{n-1})}{(2+a_n)(2+a_{n-1})} > 0$ .

即  $a_{n+1} > a_n$  成立. 故由数学归纳法可得:  $\{a_n\}$  单调增加.  $\Rightarrow a_n \geq a_1 = 2$

故有  $a_{n+1} = 2 + \frac{a_n}{2+a_n} < 2+1=3 \Rightarrow \{a_n\}$  有上界.

由单调有界原理, 数列  $\{a_n\}$  收敛.